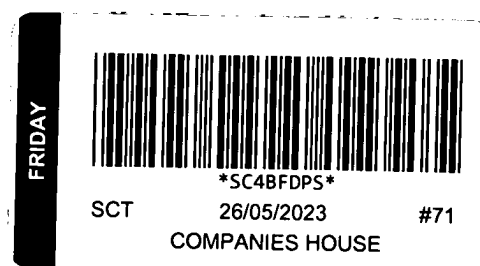


abrdn Alternative Investments Limited
(Formerly Aberdeen Asset Investments Limited)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Registration number: 00794936



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Company Information

Directors	N A Slater D E Thomas
Company secretary	abrdn Corporate Secretary Limited
Registered office	280 Bishopsgate London EC2M 4AG
Auditor	KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Saltire Court 20 Castle Terrace Edinburgh EH1 2EG

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their strategic report on abrdn Alternative Investments Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022, in accordance with section 414A of the Companies Act 2006.

Business review and future developments

The Company's principal activity is the provision of investment management services across a number of asset classes and is part of abrdn plc ("abrdn plc" or, together with its subsidiaries, "the abrdn Group").

During the first quarter of 2020 LBG withdrew £29bn of Assets under Management ("AuM") with the majority of the remainder of the book (£28bn) being terminated during the first quarter of 2022. The remaining contracted clients are intended to be novated to other abrdn Group entities with no alternative business being sought by the Company. Consequently, the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and from 1 January 2022 operates under the new Investment Firm Directive and Investment Firm Regulation, also known as IFPR, which replaced the Capital Requirement Directive.

Name change

The Company changed its name to abrdn Alternatives Investments Limited by resolution on 25 November 2022 (formerly known as Aberdeen Asset Investments Limited).

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The Company uses a number of KPIs to monitor the performance of the business throughout the year. These KPIs are shown below:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
AuM	3,706,684	35,503,113
Revenue	16,324	23,872
Operating loss before restructuring	(196)	(725)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	41,813	41,847
Regulatory capital surplus	<u>30,421</u>	<u>38,104</u>

AuM

AuM contracted with the Company has decreased by £31,796,429k (90%) due the termination of the LBG business (£27,905,272k) and the transfer of the Abbey Life portfolio (£3,891,157k) to another subsidiary of the abrdn Group. Remaining AuM relates to a small number of clients including CEIBA Investments, Equitable Life and Abbey Life Staff Pension Scheme.

Revenue

Revenue has decreased by £7,548k (32%), largely as a result of the aforementioned termination of the LBG business and transfer of the Abbey Life portfolio. The reduction in revenue was partly offset by Bank of Scotland performance fees earned during the year.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Key performance indicators ("KPIs") (continued)

Operating loss before restructuring

Operating loss decreased by £529k (73%), largely as a result of lower third party administration costs and abrdn Group cost allocations partly offset by, aforementioned decrease in revenues.

Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent

Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent has decreased by £34k (0%) as a result of losses made during the year.

Regulatory capital surplus

The regulatory capital surplus at 31 December 2022 has decreased by £7,683k (20%), largely as a result of prior year losses offset by the reduction in the regulatory capital base requirement.

From 1 January 2022 the Company was subject to the new investment firm directive and investment firm regulation, also known as IFPR, this resulted in a change to the regulatory capital calculations. Using the new methodology there would not have been a material change to the surplus reported in the comparative amount.

Enhancing our governance

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires a Director of a company to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing this, section 172 requires a Director to have regard, among other matters, to:

- a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- b) the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- c) the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- d) the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- e) the need to act fairly between different members of the Company.

The Directors give careful consideration to the factors set out above in discharging their duties under section 172.

The Board recognises that the long-term success of the business is dependent on the way it works with a large number of important stakeholders. The Directors have had regard to the interests of stakeholders (including clients and customers, our people, society and our shareholders) while complying with their obligations to promote the success of the Company in line with section 172 of the Companies Act. The Board has discussed these obligations throughout the year, including how stakeholder engagement is incorporated into our long-term decision-making and how the Company operates as a subsidiary within the wider abrdn Group.

In managing the Company, the Directors have taken into account the requirements of section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006 as summarised below:

The likely consequence of any decision in the long term - The Board of Directors of the Company operate the Company in accordance with the Company's Articles, the Board Charter and the overall abrdn plc business plan, which considers the long term success of the Company and abrdn Group as a whole, and the likely long term consequences of any decisions by the Company are taken into account. There is no company specific matters to raise at present.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Enhancing our governance (continued)

The need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others - Supplier relationships within the abrdn Group of companies are managed under the Outsourcing and Third Party Management Policies, which apply to all subsidiary companies. Engagement with suppliers, customers and others is considered at group level and engagement matters have been disclosed in the abrdn plc Annual Report and Accounts which does not form part of this report. The Board of Directors receives reports from the Distribution function, the function within abrdn Group which engages with clients and customers, as part of its regular meetings. The Directors have determined that there are no company specific matters appropriate to disclose in relation to suppliers, customers and others.

The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment - Engagement on environmental and community matters is considered at abrdn plc level and such matters have been disclosed in the abrdn plc Annual Report and Accounts which does not form part of this report. The Directors have determined that there are no company specific matters appropriate to disclose, as the Company has no direct environmental or community impact beyond the impact of the wider abrdn Group.

The desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct - Maintaining a reputation for, and upholding, high standards of business conduct is vital to the ongoing success of the abrdn Group, including the Company.

The need to act fairly as between members of the Company - The Company has a single member, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of abrdn plc.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

The abrdn Group, of which the Company is a part, has an Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") framework comprising three lines of defence.

The ERM framework underpins risk management throughout the abrdn Group, including the Company, which has evolved to ensure it keeps pace with industry best practice and risk profile of the abrdn Group. In 2022, improvements to the framework included refinements to the risk appetite framework, extending our risk taxonomy, refocussing Risk and Control Self Assessments, reviewing our Conflicts of Interest framework and reviewing our policy register.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Business risk environment

The commercial environment was challenging during 2022 as the Russian/Ukraine conflict led to a surge in energy prices, higher inflation and a rapid tightening of monetary policy by central banks thereby putting pressure on asset prices. These conditions impacted market levels and client flows over the year.

Though we started 2022 dealing with the effects of Omicron, the impact of COVID-19 on our operating environment was much less pronounced as 'blended working' became the default arrangement for our people.

We continue to manage a lot of change across the business which creates operational stretch on top of our core client servicing activities. An additional challenge in this area is an up tick in staff turnover across various skill sets in the financial services industry post-COVID. That said, this also creates opportunities in the management and development of talent.

We maintain heightened vigilance over risks to our operations from financial crime and cyber intrusion. Our dedicated in-house teams monitor and manage these risks as they evolve, with the support of external specialists.

Client and customer interests are at the heart of our business. We keep close focus on the outcomes which we deliver across our businesses. During 2022, we progressed the company-wide programme to implement the FCA's new Consumer Duty.

Evolving and emerging risks

We are vigilant to risks that could crystallise over different horizons and impact our strategy and operations. These risks vary in nature as they cover geopolitical, economic, societal, technological, legal, regulatory and environmental themes. We distil internal and external research to consider how risks could emerge and evolve. Some notable risks (and opportunities) for our business include tightness in labour markets, rising input costs, evolving cyber threats, disruptive financial technologies, unprecedented market shifts and climate change.

Strategic risk

These are risks that could prevent the achievement of strategic aims and successfully delivering business plans. These could include failing to meet client expectations, poor strategic decision-making, poor implementation or failure to adapt. We continued to develop our single global brand during 2022. These risks have been managed through assessing emerging risks so that action can be taken in a timely and proportionate manner to mitigate these, including detailed stakeholder engagement plans to manage the transition to the new brand and ensuring each business unit has a clear organic growth strategy.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)**Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)*****Financial risk***

This is the risk of having insufficient resources, suffering losses from adverse markets or the failure or default of counterparties. It could be influenced by inflows and outflows, global market trends, as well as margins on investment mandates. Business planning and stress testing is used to project our financial resources under a range of scenarios and confirm the financial resilience of our business. During 2022 we had the first year of operation of the UK Investment Firms Prudential Regime which determines regulatory capital and liquidity requirements for the group and its key entities. Our Treasury Policy includes minimum standards for managing liquidity, market and counterparty risks, including the credit quality of our counterparties.

Conduct risk

Our business relies on our ability to deliver good service and fair client and customer outcomes, and there is a risk that we fail to achieve this through our operational activities and the implementation of our change programmes. This could lead to customer and client harm, reputational damage and loss of income. Being client and customer-led is an essential aspect of our culture. This means having a continuous focus on client and customer outcomes in all that we do. Our ERM framework supports the management of conduct risk with clear expectations around conduct goals and responsibilities. In 2022 we refreshed our framework for managing conflicts of interest and launched a programme to implement the FCA's new Consumer Duty.

Regulatory and legal risk

High volumes of regulatory change can create interpretation and implementation risks. Compliance failures can lead to poor customer and client outcomes, sanctions, reputation damage and income loss. During 2022 the company managed a heavy programme of regulatory implementation, including in relation to operational resilience, fund liquidity risk management and the new Consumer Duty. We invest in compliance and monitoring activity across the business. Our relationships with key regulators are based on trust and transparency while our compliance and legal teams support senior managers across our business.

Process execution and trade errors

This is the risk that processes, systems or external events could produce operational errors. During 2022 there was close management focus on process execution and trade errors. Potentially important systems outages were managed using established incident management processes. Underlying causes of error are monitored to identify areas for action, promoting a culture of accountability and continuously improving how issues are addressed.

Technology

There is a risk that technology fails to adapt to business needs, as well as unauthorised users accessing systems and carrying out cyber attacks. This risk is relevant to a wide range of potential threats to the business including weather events, internal failure, external intrusion and supplier failure. We have an ongoing programme to invest in and enhance our IT infrastructure controls. We benchmark our IT systems environment to identify areas for improvement and further investment. We maintain heightened vigilance for cyber intrusion, with dedicated teams monitoring and managing cyber security risks. We carry out regular testing on penetration and crisis management.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Business resilience and continuity

Incidents that can impact business resilience and continuity include environmental issues, terrorism, economic instabilities, cyber attacks and operational incidents. The risk of disruption from inside the organisation remains broadly stable, but tools for exploiting IT vulnerabilities are becoming more widely available externally. As COVID-19 has continued to test business resilience, the business has adapted effectively to blended working. The operational resilience framework continues to be enhanced, as well as strengthened responses to disruption. Crisis management and contingency planning processes are regularly reviewed and tested, enabling us to minimise disruption as the balance of hybrid working has shifted over the year. We completed our programme to implement FCA Operational Resilience regulations, which came into force during 2022.

Fraud and financial crime

As a business that handles clients' money there is an exposure to the risk of fraudulent and dishonest activity. Engagement with a wide number of external parties means there has to be vigilance to the risk that these parties are connected with criminal behaviour, or subject to sanctions by national or global authorities. During 2022 there was extensive work to define and implement consistent anti-money laundering standards across the company globally and in each growth vector. Sound processes are in place to identify client activity linked with financial crime, globally. These include controls for anti-money laundering, anti-bribery, fraud and other areas of financial crime. There is a business-wide programme to invest in controls and processes to improve monitoring of these risks. There continues to be work with the financial authorities and industry peers to assist those targeted by scams.

Change management

We are continually implementing change to improve our business or meet regulatory expectations. As well as being costly, failure to deliver change effectively, can lead to poor client and customer outcomes and/or regulatory non-compliance. For major change projects, we have established governance processes with ring-fenced project resources and clearly defined roles across the three lines of defence.

Third party management

Activities to suppliers are outsourced with specialist capabilities which means there is exposure to the risk of third parties failing to deliver in line with contractual obligations. The abrdn Group Third Party Risk Management framework is well embedded and continues to evolve in line with external developments, industry practice and regulatory developments.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Financial management process

We have extensive financial reporting obligations to clients, customers, regulators and other stakeholders. Failures in these processes could impact decision-making and lead to regulatory and litigation risk. Our financial reporting activities align to external reporting standards and industry best practice. These activities are subject to extensive Internal control and external assurance.

Approved by the Board on 25 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
D E Thomas
Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors of the Company

The Directors who held office during the year and to date, were as follows:

N A Slater

D E Thomas

N L N Machray (resigned 11 February 2022)

M Hardiman (appointed 30 December 2022 and resigned 30 December 2022)

G T Hotson (appointed 27 April 2022 and resigned 30 December 2022)

The Company's ultimate parent company, abrdn plc maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance on behalf of its directors and officers.

Company secretary

The Company secretary during the year was abrdn Corporate Secretary Limited.

Going concern

The Company are currently novating all remaining clients to other abrdn Group entities with no alternative business being sought. Consequently, the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis.

Dividends

The Directors recommended and paid no dividend (2021: nil) to the Company's immediate parent company, namely abrdn Investment Group Limited ("aIGL") (Formerly Aberdeen Asset Investments Group Limited ("AAIGL")).

Political donations

It is the Company's policy not to make donations for political purposes.

Modern slavery act

As a global investment company, abrdn plc wants to do all it can to help tackle human trafficking, forced labour, bonded labour and child slavery by focusing on its operations, supply chain and investment process. abrdn plc has published a modern slavery statement, reinforcing its commitment to this important issue. This can be found on the abrdn plc website.

Independent auditor

The Independent Auditor, KPMG LLP, has indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. The Directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so (as explained in note 1 the Directors do not believe it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis).

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board on 25 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



D E Thomas
Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of abrdn Alternative Investments Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of abrdn Alternative Investments Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and related notes including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and management as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
- Reading Board minutes to assess for any discussion of fraud;

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. We also performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on high risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included all material post year end closing journals.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of abrdn Alternative Investments Limited (continued)

On this audit we have rebutted the fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the calculation of the revenue is non-judgmental and straightforward, with limited opportunity for manipulation. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence, and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As the Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements, how they analyse identified breaches and assessing whether or not there were any implications of identified breaches on our audit.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's authority to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: key areas of financial services regulations, including Client Assets, market abuse regulations and specific areas of regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Company's activities and its legal form.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of abrdn Alternative Investments Limited (continued)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

The Directors are responsible for the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 10, the Directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of abrdn Alternative Investments Limited (continued)

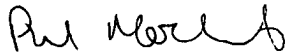
Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



.....
Philip Merchant (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
Saltire Court
20 Castle Terrace
Edinburgh
EH1 2EG

25 April 2023

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Revenue	3	16,324	23,872
Administrative expenses		<u>(16,520)</u>	<u>(24,597)</u>
Operating loss before restructuring costs		(196)	(725)
Restructuring costs	5	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,194)</u>
Operating loss		(196)	(1,919)
Net finance income	6	<u>154</u>	<u>27</u>
Loss before tax		(42)	(1,892)
Tax credit/(expense)	7	<u>8</u>	<u>(47)</u>
Loss for the year		<u>(34)</u>	<u>(1,939)</u>

The Company has not recorded any other comprehensive income during the years to 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021. A separate statement of comprehensive income is therefore not disclosed.

The notes on pages 19 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	9	430	430
Deferred tax assets	8	5	4
Other non-current financial assets		18	18
Total non-current assets		453	452
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	28,517	38,107
Cash and cash equivalents		20,188	20,045
Total current assets		48,705	58,152
Total assets		49,158	58,604
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	11	20,125	20,125
Share premium		20,375	20,375
Retained earnings		1,313	1,347
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		41,813	41,847
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	7,345	16,757
Total current liabilities		7,345	16,757
Total liabilities		7,345	16,757
Total equity and liabilities		49,158	58,604

Approved by the Board on 25 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



D E Thomas
Director

Registration number: 00794936

The notes on pages 19 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2021 (as originally reported)	20,125	20,375	6,738	47,238
Prior period adjustment	-	-	(3,452)	(3,452)
At 1 January 2021 (As restated)	20,125	20,375	3,286	43,786
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,939)	(1,939)
At 31 December 2021	20,125	20,375	1,347	41,847
	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2022	20,125	20,375	1,347	41,847
Loss for the year	-	-	(34)	(34)
At 31 December 2022	20,125	20,375	1,313	41,813

The notes on pages 19 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all years presented when dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Application of Financial Reporting Requirements 100 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, the financial statements for period ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of UK adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (Adopted IFRSs), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 1 Presentation of Financial Statements requirement for comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements disclosures in respect of capital management;
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and related notes;
- IAS 8 Accounting Policies requirement to disclose the effects of new but not yet effective International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), and
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- IAS 24 Related Party disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries.

As the consolidated financial statements of abrdn plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of abrdn plc which prepares consolidated financial statements and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The Company are currently novating all remaining clients to other abrdn Group entities with no alternative business being sought. Consequently, the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis.

Changes in accounting policy

No new standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2022 are deemed to have had an impact on the Company.

Revenue recognition

Management fees are generated through investment management agreements and are generally based on agreed rates as a percentage of AuM and are shown net of rebates. The fees are recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not be required.

Other revenue mainly represents income from the recharge of costs to other abrdn Group companies. Other revenue is recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not be required.

Dividends

Dividends paid are recognised directly in equity in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved.

Net finance income

Interest income and costs are derived on cash and cash equivalents. Interest is recognised on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate method.

Administrative expenses

Expenditure incurred by the Company is recognised in the month to which it relates. Expenses relating to a month that have not been invoiced are accrued, while invoices received and paid for expenses relating to future periods are recognised as prepayments.

Restructuring costs

Where the Company incurs significant expenditure arising from a reorganisation of a function or team, and which are sufficiently material to warrant separate disclosure, then the expenditure incurred is separately recognised on the face of the profit and loss account. Restructuring costs are recognised on an accruals basis.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

(i) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in thousands of pounds sterling, which is the Company's presentational and functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date and any exchange differences arising are taken to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets

(i) Amortised cost

These instruments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These instruments are included in current assets and consist of trade receivables, amounts owned by abrdn Group undertakings and accrued income. These instruments are initially recognised at fair value, net of any transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Company has adopted trade date accounting. Accordingly, a financial asset is recognised on the date the Company commits to its purchase and derecognised on the date on which the Company commits to its sale.

Impairment of financial assets

An expected credit loss impairment model is applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost. Impairment losses representing the expected credit loss in the next 12 months are recognised unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition or they relate to trade receivables in which case lifetime expected losses are recognised.

Financial liabilities

(i) Amortised cost

These instruments include amounts owed to abrdn Group undertakings, accruals and deferred income and other payables. These instruments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and includes cash at bank and highly liquid investments. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Current & deferred tax

The tax expense comprises both current tax and deferred tax expense.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable profit for the year and is calculated using tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The Company's tax expense comprises both current tax and deferred tax expense. Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable profit for the year and is calculated using tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset represents a tax deduction that is expected to arise in a future period. It is only recognised to the extent that there is expected to be future taxable profit or investment return to offset the tax deduction. A deferred tax liability represents taxes which will become payable in a future period as a result of a current or prior year transaction. Where local tax law allows, deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted off on the statement of financial position.

The tax rates used to determine deferred tax are those enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date that are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability are realised. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements can necessitate the use of key estimates and judgements. These estimates and judgements can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, contingent or otherwise, at the balance sheet date as well as affecting the reported profit or loss for the year. There are no key estimates or judgements to disclose.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Revenue

The analysis of the Company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Management fees	9,557	22,853
Performance fees	5,850	-
Other revenue	917	1,019
Total revenue	16,324	23,872

4 Operating loss

Arrived at after (charging)/crediting

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(2)	(53)

Fees payable to the Company's Independent Auditors:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements	37	36

Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor in respect of services to the Company, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of abrdn plc.

5 Restructuring costs

Restructuring costs in the prior year represented the rationalisation of key third party services.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

6 Net finance income

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Finance income		
Interest income on bank deposits	155	32
Finance expense		
Interest expense on bank deposits	(1)	(5)
Net finance income	<u>154</u>	<u>27</u>

7 Current taxation

Analysis of tax (credit)/charge in the year:

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	(8)	(361)
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	1	408
	(7)	47
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1)	-
Tax (credit)/expense in the profit and loss account	<u>(8)</u>	<u>47</u>

The tax charge assessed for the year is equal to (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%).

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Loss before tax	(42)	(1,892)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(8)	(360)
Change in UK tax rates on deferred tax balances	-	(1)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	408
Total tax credit/(expense)	<u>(8)</u>	<u>47</u>

The standard UK Corporation Tax rate for the accounting period is 19%. The rate will increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023, following the UK Government enactment in May 2021. This will impact the current tax in the UK going forward. Deferred taxation assets and liabilities have been revalued taking into account the upcoming change in corporation tax rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

8 Deferred tax

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
As at 1 January	4	4
Credit through profit and loss account	1	-
As at 31 December	5	4
Deferred tax assets	5	4

The deferred tax asset relates to accelerated capital allowances.

9 Investments in subsidiaries

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
As at 1 January	430	387
Additions	-	43
As at 31 December	430	430

During the prior year, the Company injected further capital (£43k) into abrdn Investments Luxembourg Corporate Manager S.à.r.l. The particulars of the Company's subsidiary undertakings as at the statement of financial position date are detailed in note 17.

10 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Current trade and other receivables:		
Trade receivables	3	2,896
Amounts owed by abrdn Group undertakings	23,136	29,245
Accrued income	5,378	5,966
Total current trade and other receivables	28,517	38,107

Current amounts owed by abrdn Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand and as such they have been classified as current based on expected settlement date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

11 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>20,125</u>	<u>20,125</u>	<u>20,125</u>	<u>20,125</u>

12 Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	£ 000	£ 000
Current trade and other payables:		
Accruals and deferred income	573	4,107
Amounts owed to abrdn Group undertakings	5,585	12,450
Other payables	<u>1,187</u>	<u>200</u>
Total current trade and other payables	<u>7,345</u>	<u>16,757</u>

Amounts owed to abrdn Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13 Contingent liabilities

The Company is subject to regulation in all of the territories in which it operates its investment businesses. In the UK, where abrdn Group primarily operates, the FCA has broad powers, including powers to investigate marketing and sales practices.

The Company, like other financial organisations, is subject to legal proceedings, complaints and regulatory discussions, reviews and challenges in the normal course of its business. All such material matters are periodically reassessed, with the assistance of external professional advisers where appropriate, to determine the likelihood of the Company incurring a liability. Where it is concluded that it is more likely than not that a material outflow will be made a provision is established based on management's best estimate of the amount that will be payable. At 31 December 2022, there are no identified contingent liabilities expected to lead to a material exposure.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

14 Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with related parties in respect of investment management business.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

All transactions between key management and their close family members and the Company during the year are on terms which are equivalent to those available to all employees of abrdr plc.

The following are details of significant transactions with related parties (excluding fellow wholly owned subsidiaries and key management personnel) during the year and the year end balances arising from such transactions.

	2022	
	Revenue £ 000	Receivables £ 000
Management fees	7	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>

	2021	
	Revenue £ 000	Receivables £ 000
Management fees	690	4
	<u>690</u>	<u>4</u>

15 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent company is abrdr Investments Group Limited and its ultimate parent company is abrdr plc, both of which are incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in Scotland..

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statement is abrdr plc. Copies of the consolidated Annual Report and Accounts of abrdr plc are available to the public from 1 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 2LL, or to download on the website www.abrdr.com

16 Events after the balance sheet date

To the knowledge of the Directors, there have been no material events after the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

17 Investment holdings

Direct and indirect holdings of the Company are listed below. Holdings are at 100%, unless stated otherwise.

Name of undertaking	Country of registration	Direct \ Indirect	Percentage owned other than 100%
Airport Industrial GP Limited ¹	United Kingdom	Direct	
Airport Industrial Nominees B Limited ¹	United Kingdom	Indirect	
Airport Industrial Nominees Limited ¹	United Kingdom	Indirect	
abrdn Investments Luxembourg Corporate Manager S.à r.l. ²	Luxembourg	Direct	
PURetail Luxembourg Management Co S.a r.l. ²	Luxembourg	Direct	50%

Registered office

¹ 280 Bishopsgate, London, United Kingdom, EC2M 4AG

² 80 Route d'Esch, L-1470, Luxembourg